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GRAPHICS

COVER: Demonstrators at Kent, Ohio protesting university plans to build a gym on the site of the May 4, 1970 slaying of four students by National Guardsmen.

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LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE
#881 September 30, 1977

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** CORRECTION **

IN THIS PACKET, on page [illegible] in the article "[illegible] Legislature Confer on Korea," [illegible] column, the [illegible] paragraph, the [illegible] should read.

[illegible]

Strike out the words [illegible]

NOTES FROM THE STAFF

It's encouraging that the year-old insurgent Teamsters for a Democratic Union held its 2nd convention on September 24. On the first page we have a report on that convention and the issues raised by these Teamster rank and filers who continue to mobilize a movement for democracy in their union.

Please note that on the article on S. 1437 (alias S.1) on page 5, we mistakenly attached a graphics note. Sorry--there are no graphics accompanying this story.

We'd also like to call your attention to a poster that we're sending in this packet all our subscribers. We're asking you to help us out in our search for more staff members and would appreciate it if you'd post it in your office or any place you think likely prospects might see it. If you'd like some more posters, just let us know.

Thanks--
LNS

(See graphics)

TEAMSTERS ORGANIZE FOR A DEMOCRATIC UNION AT 2nd ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK (LNS)--"We're building a rank and file 'machine' that can fight the company and demand that the union fight for us," proclaimed Mel Packer of the dissident rank and file Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU).

The year-old organization of insurgent Teamster workers held its second annual convention in Cleveland September 24-25, just a stone's throw from the office of Jackie Presser.

Presser--a $200,000-a-year international vice president considered by opponents to be one of the "most powerful and violent officials" of the Teamsters union--staged his own action outside the convention. With an entourage of 250 Teamster officials and their families, he picketed the Cleveland State University convention site.

Meanwhile, 350 TDU members inside the hall organized and passed resolutions to challenge the union leadership, fight for democracy in the union, and raise specific issues that will influence the next contract.

A key demand of the convention was the right of the rank and file to vote directly on international officers. At present, the top leaders are elected by a national convention, with most delegates drawn from among the more than 20,000 full-time officials in the union.

TDU members attach significance to the participation at the convention of Harry Patrick, Secretary Treasurer of the United Mine Workers union. His speech targeted the need for a labor movement that serves the rank and file, adding that with a few exceptions, labor leaders are on the side of industry.

Dissidents Organize

The TDU has 2,000 paid members sprinkled throughout the United States and Canada in 25 independent chapters. Various chapters put out 15 rank and file newspapers and newsletters, published once or twice a month.

TDU's plans include organizing on a national scale in all of the various crafts, including car and garbage haulers, grocery and warehouse workers, turnpike toll collectors, oil drivers and bottling plant workers.

The group will also "build up strength and challenge officials" by running for office in the major locals, including Detroit and Chicago, says Ken Paff of Cleveland, a Teamster for five years and member of the national steering committee of the TDU. TDU member Pete Camarata, for example, plans to run for office in Local 299, the base of both current Teamster Union President Fitzsimmons and former president James Hoffa. Camarata says the Teamster leadership stands for "business unions, gangsters, corruption and sellouts."

Plagued with scandal, two of the union's past presidents have been sent to prison--Dave Beck and James Hoffa. When Hoffa attempted a comeback and started talking about exposing links between Fitzsimmons and organized crime, he disappeared and was presumably murdered. Officials of the two million member union are widely known for rampant corruption, thuggery, and illegal handling of huge pension funds.

Another key target of the rank and file group is the union leadership's failure to protect and upgrade working conditions. Mel Packer, member of TDU's national steering committee, cites inoperative grievance procedures, speedups, long working hours, and rules that result in unnecessary separation of drivers from their families and homes.

"Over the road drivers are forced to work 70 hours a week," Ken Paff notes.

And Mel Packer asserts that drivers no longer have a set starting time and a time to go home. "If you're eligible to start a shift at 8 a.m. Monday, you have to sit by the telephone until they call. It could be two days. If you're not there, you get a warning or a day's lost work. You're disciplined for not being available. Drivers are going and buying 'beepers' [so they can be paged wherever they are] because they're afraid of being disciplined."

Packer explains that drivers can make a fair amount of money--but only if "you work steadily and live by the phone....But you don't see your kids grow up. The psychological toll is great, and there's a high rate of alcoholism and fatigued drivers."

The TDU platform also calls on the union to fight discrimination against minority and women workers, demanding that the companies pay for affirmative action programs. Ten to 15 per cent of all Teamsters, or 300,000, are women, most of whom work in food processing or canneries--lower paying jobs.

Minority workers also "get second class status in the Teamsters," says Ken Paff, and are concentrated in scrap and garbage hauling and food processing. Tractor trailer drivers in a predominantly black local of iron haulers make $3.00 per hour less than corrseponding workers in a white local in Cleveland.

Union Harasses Dissidents

"One thing that keeps the Teamster down is the fear of doing anything," asserted Paff. He cited numerous examples of harassment of dissidents, including the expulsion of TDU members Camarata and Ferdnance for leading a 1976 car haulers wildcat strike (not sanctioned by the International union). The two Local 299 members were re-instated under a federal court injunction, following a pressure campaign by the rank and file.

TDU activists Mel Packer and Bill Scherrilla were brought up on charges by Teamsters officials for instigating a wildcat strike in Pittsburgh. Again pressured by rank and filers, the union simply dropped charges this time.

In Vancouver, British Columbia (the biggest Teamster local in Canada), charges were brought against the Local's Secretary-Treasurer Jack Vlahovic essentially for his rank and file activity. Teamster officials suspended and barred him for life from holding office, and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

[illegible] COMPANIES LAY OFF 20,000 WORKERS; [illegible] PRICE GOUGING, NOT FOREIGN IMPORTS, AT ROOT OF CRISIS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Steelworkers in Youngstown, [illegible] stunned and shaken on September 19 when [illegible] Sheet and Tube [illegible] announced that [illegible] permanently laying off 5,000 steelworkers. [illegible] in the 22,000 worker steel plant [illegible] by company Chairman R.C. Reider, who [illegible] rationalize the move by complaining of "competition from foreign steel imports" and "en-[illegible]"

[illegible] workers came hard [illegible] by the U.S. Steel [illegible], which employs approximately 7,000 [illegible], that it would severely cut back its [illegible] operations. And [illegible] to the troubles [illegible], Ohio area steelworkers, Jones and [illegible] Steel [illegible] said it would [illegible] 150 jobs by [illegible] of the year, while [illegible] the state, Aram[illegible] Steel in Middletown, Ohio [illegible] it would terminate 600 workers by [illegible]

[illegible] 17,500 steelworkers have lost their [illegible] week and the figure could top [illegible] 0,000 [illegible] when U.S. Steel announces [illegible] in Youngstown, [illegible]

[illegible] loss of jobs in Youngstown, [illegible] and [illegible] lose millions of [illegible] in taxes. The [illegible] of Campbell gets [illegible] its revenue from Sheet and Tube, and [illegible] that the schools there may have to [illegible]

"[illegible] to place [illegible]," said Paul Davis, [illegible] worked at Sheet & Tube for 19 years. "I'm [illegible] children," said William Mistovich [illegible] worked at Sheet & Tube for 9 [illegible] years. "[illegible] have house payments though, and other bills [illegible]"

Milking Plants Dry

"The Lykes Corporation, which bought out Sheet & Tube a couple of years ago, has a history of milking plants dry and then abandoning them." [illegible] staffperson from District 26 of the United Steel Workers of America (USW) told the [illegible].

The staffperson's view, however, was not [illegible] of the official USW response, which has [illegible] support companies' claims by circulating a petition [illegible] the district calling for import [illegible] on foreign steel and higher steel prices. [illegible] of the Youngstown district, Frank [illegible], is participating in a coalition of [illegible] people lobbying to get government subsidies [illegible] steel companies and restrict imports of foreign-made steel.

The lobbyists are also trying to get tax exemptions and relaxation of government environmental regulations for [illegible] steel companies. The [illegible] of layoffs by Youngstown Sheet & Tube came three days after a federal court [illegible] company, along with U.S. Steel and [illegible] Steel, to clean up their plants on [illegible] Mahoning River.

[illegible] has been described as a "near-stagnant collection of grease, oil and metallic particles, all suspended in heated water that sometimes reaches 90 degrees."

Steelworkers React

Although the Youngstown layoffs are the worst to date, thousands of other steelworkers have been laid off in recent weeks. In mid-August, Bethlehem Steel announced that it was laying off 3,500 workers at its Lackawanna, New York plant and a week later announced the lay off of 4,000 steelworkers in the flood-ravaged city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

U.S. Steel in Chicago, Illinois and Gary, Indiana laid off 1,100 administrative workers and another 2,000 production workers were laid off or placed on short work weeks. Inland Steel in Gary has laid off approximately 1,000 steelworkers.

Steelworkers in flooded-out Johnstown, Pennsylvania expressed bitterness at Bethlehem Steel's slashing of 4,000 jobs there. After the flood in mid-July, Bethlehem Steel officials went to Washington and threatened not to rebuild the Johnstown plant unless they were granted a two-year extension on clean air standards. The Environmental Protection Agency caved in and granted an indefinite extension for continued operation of open hearth furnaces. But despite the deal, which was supposed to save workers' jobs, the steel company announced the layoffs shortly after. "How can we rebuild if Bethlehem Steel takes away our jobs?" said one Johnstown resident. "About 99% of the people here are steelworkers."

Lackawanna Steelworkers Fight

In Lackawanna, New York, outside Buffalo, where Bethlehem Steel has eliminated 3,500 jobs, the Rank and File Committee of the District issued a leaflet blasting the company's "total disregard" for "the life and welfare of 3,500 workers in our community."

While Bethlehem Steel complained of too stringent and costly environmental controls and unfair competition from foreign, especially Japanese, steel imports, the Rank and File Committee pointed out that Bethlehem Steel received tax breaks and write-offs of $67.1 million last year, paid nothing in federal taxes, and made $168.8 million in profits.

The National Steelworkers Rank and File Committee charges that recent layoffs by the steel industry are designed to extract massive federal handouts to finance pollution control devices; to coerce the steel union to pressure the government to impose import limits on foreign steel; and to pressure the government to give the steel companies free reign in exorbitant price increases. (The steel industry's price increases are currently under investigation by the government.)

Companies' Price Gouging at Fault

While rank and file steelworkers and some union leaders are blaming the steel companies' troubles on their own profit-gouging price increases which price them out of the market, the official USW position has been to stand behind the steel companies. "We have been persistently lobbying Congress for action against steel imports," said USW president Lloyd McBride.

But some steelworkers aren't buying their line.

"We are outraged when official spokesmen for our [illegible] side with the companies in this war [illegible] leashed against us," said a report [illegible] National Steelworkers Rank and File [illegible] "We are facing wholesale destruction [illegible] and McBride is apologizing for the [illegible]"

[illegible] charges that the principle aim [illegible] steel company layoffs is to gain a [illegible] domestic market, a market that their [illegible] of more than 120% over ten years [illegible] by 10 million [illegible], according to [illegible] analysts Drexel Burnham Lambert [illegible] the steel companies want restric- [illegible] foreign steel imports.

"[illegible] to the massive propaganda on this question," the rank and file report explains, "[illegible] are not rising. For the past ten years, the American Iron and Steel Institute has reported that imports fluctuated around 14% of the total steel sold in the U.S. Ten years ago that figure was 16.4%; this year it is 14.5%."

The steel industry is also saying that increased labor and environmental costs have [illegible] a non-competitive position with foreign steel. However, while from 1967 to 1976 wages paid per ton of steel went up 68%, the average price of steel went up 120%. Thus, wages paid per dollars worth of steel declined 23% during this period. To the extent that steel companies have priced themselves out of the market, it has not been due to labor costs.

The National Steelworkers Rank and File Committee has issued a program calling for a full-scale Congressional investigation of the steel crisis and layoffs and of the price-fixing and price-gouging practices of the steel companies; a 30-hour work week with no cut in pay and no forced overtime (in order to get back lost jobs), a thorough clean-up of the coke-ovens, blast furnaces, sintering plants and smelters and [illegible]; an end to the no-strike agreement (ENA) and restoring the right to strike, and an end to all discrimination against minorities and women in the plant and unions.

-30-

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2,500 AMERICANS GREET VIETNAMESE U.N. DELEGATION IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK (LNS) -- American activists who fought against the Vietnam war -- over 2,500 of them -- thronged into a New York theater on September 25 to give a rousing welcome to newly-arrived Vietnamese delegates to the United Nations.

It was, in a way, celebrating anew Vietnam's victory in the war. For five days earlier the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had finally been admitted to the United Nations. The United States refrained from using its veto power which three times previously had blocked Vietnam's admission; the General Assembly's decision was unanimous.

A visibly moved audience spontaneously rose to its feet to give delegates a standing ovation lasting several minutes as they filed to their seats. For an hour, the Vietnamese had stood in the theater's lobby, to greet, one by one, the hundreds of people attending the event.

Inside, people seated themselves to recorded music that recreated the militant spirit of the anti-war movement, such as Phil Ochs' "I Ain't Marchin' Any More"; Pete Seeger singing "Bring Them Home" and Bob Dylan's "The Times They Are A-Changing."

"We are gathered together to celebrate [illegible] Not to end the war but to help heal the wounds of war," said speaker Dave Dellinger. "There are no gifts of goods we can give to the Vietnamese that will equal the gifts of spirit that the Vietnamese have given to us."

Cora Weiss, chairperson of Friendshipment, a coalition of organizations that sponsored the event, demanded that the U.S. government recognize its responsibility to formulate and act on a policy to aid in Vietnam's reconstruction. Last May, Congress barred all aid to Vietnam.

Friendshipment has also been organizing a campaign to end the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam and to urge the normalization of diplomatic relations. The group has raised over $2 million through its participating organizations such as the Bach Mai Hospital Fund, which has gone for medical aid. Funds are being raised for the construction of a district hospital at the site of the My Lai massacre.

Ngo Dien, Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister for Press and Information, also addressed the audience in slow but clear English: "All of us in the United Nations Delegation feel deeply moved in meeting our American brothers and sisters who struggled with us during the war," he said, stressing also the U.S. government's responsibility to help "eradicate the consequences of war." As Dien concluded with, "Long live the friendship between the American and the Vietnamese people," the audience rose with applause.

Among those who participated in the celebration were poet Denise Levertov; LUCHA, a woman's singing group; Pete Seeger, Puerto Rican independista Roy Brown, the Association of Vietnamese patriots in the U.S., and the Ken McIntyre jass quinted. The celebration ended with a performance from the Bread & Puppet theater.

- 30 -

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Dear subscribers--we couldn't fit an article about a Mexican in Denmark who's been deported in this space, so look for it in next week's packet. Also, let us know about NEWS in your area. Call, or send us articles--and photos too. Thanks, LNS.

[illegible] IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

[illegible] the south-[illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] Israel [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] under [illegible] right-wing [illegible] by Israel [illegible] the Leb-[illegible]

[illegible] to heels of, [illegible] the [illegible] anti-PLO [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] agreement [illegible] 18 months [illegible] begin heating [illegible] prep-[illegible] the hands of [illegible] headquarters in [illegible] all part of [illegible] stopped them [illegible] their Leba-[illegible] The right-wing [illegible] carrying out [illegible] fighting the [illegible] strongly sup-[illegible] the Israeli [illegible]

[illegible]

The most [illegible] attacks struck ter-[illegible] Nabatiye [illegible] to [illegible] Leba-[illegible] progressive [illegible]

A key [illegible] of the [illegible] attacks was the [illegible] Khiam, which [illegible] made repeated [illegible] supplied Sher-[illegible] and modified [illegible] mounted [illegible]

Khiam is located [illegible] the region of the north, within [illegible] of the north-[illegible] Palestine Khiam along with [illegible] and the [illegible] high vantage [illegible] stationed with the [illegible] and progressive [illegible]

From these three [illegible] Israeli [illegible] and stopped as they [illegible] the road to [illegible], one of the [illegible] by the Leba-[illegible] right-wing

Why Israel Has

The Israeli [illegible] their Leb-[illegible] based on a [illegible] long range goals.

[illegible] wants to [illegible] the PLO presence in the [illegible] the only bordering country where the PLO has been able to maintain independent open bases for a number of years.

**It wants to gain a sphere of influence in the region through local right-wing control. Some Israelis would even like eventually to seize the area for their own. Israel has had its eyes on the southern Lebanese Litani River for years.

**Israel wants to have leverage on the events there, to become part of any resolution to the conflict in war-torn Lebanon, so as to increase its voice in any overall Middle East settlement. The Israeli government stated this intention explicitly when, after dramatically escalating the level of fighting in the south with its September 16 invasion, Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced on September 21 his willingness "to discuss a ceasefire in southern Lebanon."

Settlement Maneuverings

In many ways, Israel seems to be following a carrot and stick policy in the Middle East, at least for now. The stick is its involvement in southern Lebanon. As a "carrot" it is offering its September 25 proposal for a Geneva Conference, in which it has offered to meet with an all-Arab delegation including Palestinian representatives not publicly identified with the PLO.

The Israeli proposal, which was immediately denounced by the PLO and subsequently denounced by other Arab countries after some wavering, does not begin to meet PLO demands that the PLO be a full party to any Middle East settlement.

Falastin al Thawra, official organ of the PLO, predicted in an early September editorial: "Under the curtain of the Arab (government's) preoccupation with the promised (U.S.-initiated) peace settlement, feverish plots against the Palestinian revolution are being hatched in Lebanon. The Israeli enemy is attempting to obstruct the implementation of the Cairo agreement in the south and reports speak of isolationist (right-wing) Zionist meetings and coordination for striking at the revolution and thus opening the way for an imperialist settlement."

South Still Flashpoint

After ten days of open intervention, Israel announced on September 26 that its forces were withdrawing from southern Lebanon, although there have been reports that a small number of Israelis remain. Hailed by the U.S. as victory for American diplomacy, it is just as likely that the Israelis simply decided they had made their show of force. The only territorial change during the battle appears to have been the PLO loss of the hill of Tallet Sheetke.

The Palestinian and leftist Lebanese forces staunchly repulsed the major Israeli advances, destroying a number of tanks, according to WAFA, the PLO news agency. "What we learned from the battle of Khiam," a Palestinian officer noted, "is that on the ground, we're equal with the Israelis but we lack aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery."

Along with the withdrawal, Israel announced

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

[illegible]

[illegible] ON [illegible]

[illegible] S [illegible] which would have [illegible] established a [illegible] of [illegible] S. [illegible] [illegible] aid-speed [illegible] S 1437 [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] me-

[illegible] Edward Kennedy [illegible] Mansfield [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Republican [illegible] [illegible] support from the [illegible] and the [illegible] press [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] widely admitted to have [illegible] Rep. [illegible] the new bill [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] was designed to impose a Watergate-type [illegible] on the [illegible] of this country." [illegible] Thomas I. Emerson of Yale Law School [illegible] committee [illegible] the "S 1437 [illegible] of these provisions to be a [illegible] [illegible] framed with an eye toward affording [illegible] apparatus [illegible] [illegible] form [illegible] [illegible]"

The Provisions

[illegible] the principal objectives of the original S. [illegible] was to [illegible] legislation which would shield [illegible] operations from the impact of such political opposition as the civil rights and anti-war movements. A substantial residue of these provisions remains in S. [illegible]

**The bill broadly defines a new crime: "Obstructing a Government Function by Fraud." Under this provision (Section 1301), a person is guilty of the offense if he/she "intentionally obstructs or impairs a governmental function by defrauding the government in any manner."

"A person could commit it by giving a postman the wrong directions to a house," explains Emerson. "Or a political activist might be in violation if he used a trick to avoid surveillance by an FBI agent."

**In a similar vein, another new crime has been introduced by the bill: "Obstructing a Government Function by Physical Interference." A demonstration that partially blocks a post office; a refusal to open the door to a marshall serving a subpoena; the continuation of picketing after issuance of an improper injunction by a judge, would all be subject to criminal prosecution and one year imprisonment.

**The bill prohibits picketing, displaying a sign, using a sound amplifying device or otherwise [illegible] within 200 feet of any building where a trial is going on--or one that even contains an official of the judiciary. This would be punishable by a prison term of up to six months and or a fine of up to $100,000.

**S 1437 creates or redefines so many vague crimes of "conspiracy," "abetting," "solicitation" and the like (known in legal terms as "inchoate offenses") that anyone who merely planned in a private meeting to picket a courthouse, for instance, could be sentenced to prison for 30 days and fined up to $100,000, even if he or she never went to the demonstration.

Under the same provisions, a person who advises another person not to tell the whole truth when an FBI agent calls at the door would be guilty of a crime, as would a person who advised someone to avoid the draft by emigrating to Canada.

**S 1437 would also greatly restrict opposition to any future war or other military activity. The section "Obstructing Military Recruitment or Induction" would mean that if the draft were [illegible] reinstituted, picketing in front of an induction center would be illegal, and counseling a conscientious objector not to register for military service could result in a jail term.

The section "Inciting or Aiding Mutiny, Insubordination or Desertion" is so broad it could bring a jail term for the author of a fiery anti-war article or letter to the editor in a newspaper, if the paper fell into the hands of a member of the armed forces.

**In a section on "Making a False Statement," S 1437 provides that a person is guilty of an offense if they make a false statement on a government matter to a government employee. This would give enormous power to FBI agents, Internal Revenue investigators and other federal employees. No prior warning, no presence of counsel, no other safeguard would be afforded.

**In terms of labor activities, S. 1437 contains broad definitions of "extortion" and "blackmail" that could allow a federal judge to term any strike or job action by a labor union a crime if property damage occurred in the course of the strike. Urging someone to go on strike, or abetting a strike, would also become a crime.

"S 1437 would give the Federal government broad power to intervene in the conduct of labor disputes and contains provisions that would threaten the very existence of labor unions," says a resolution adopted by the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers Union at their September convention.

S 1437 and Liberal Support

With such a list of repressive features one might wonder why the bill has received such strong support from the liberal establishment. Supporters of the bill stress the fact that S 1437 does represent some real improvements from current law: repeal of the Smith Act; decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana; some improvement in the wiretap law; an improved rape statute; and some more effective protections of civil rights. They also say that strengthening the government's law enforcement powers will help crack down on white collar crime.

But critics point out that such provisions which increase government law enforcement powers at the expense of civil liberties--for example, making conspiracy or complicity into crimes--have most frequently been applied to political cases,

and that the statutes, as they now stand, will [illegible] this use

[illegible] on the strong support from [illegible] the Carter Administration and the press, [illegible] is expected to see [illegible] the Senate Judiciary Committee [illegible] family [illegible] the [illegible] Congress [illegible] the National [illegible] which has been [illegible] "[illegible] the text [illegible]"

-30-

[illegible] National [illegible] 1980 [illegible] A 900.

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JAPANESE ELECTIONS CONFIRM [illegible]

By B.P. [illegible]

WASHINGTON (INS) - A [illegible] 19 and 20 [illegible] Park [illegible] Korea [illegible] Amendment [illegible] South Korea [illegible]

The conference [illegible] following: Korea [illegible] depend [illegible] Korea [illegible] South Korea is not [illegible] dependent [illegible] U.S. military [illegible] dependent [illegible] Japan financial [illegible]

Finally, the Carter Administration [illegible] withdrawal, which in [illegible] Park Chung Hee regime with [illegible] military [illegible] and dictatorship [illegible] be changed [illegible] the divided Korean peninsula.

The meeting was sponsored by the [illegible] Pacific Studies, an independent Washington [illegible] Research Institute. Present were [illegible] Japanese parliamentarians from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and from the [illegible] opposition Socialist Party, the Komeito [illegible] Party, and the New Liberal Club [illegible] which may form a [illegible] government. There were 25 U.S. Representatives and Senators, many of whom appeared only briefly [illegible] Congress was in session.

In addition, U.S. and Japanese [illegible] papers on various aspects of the [illegible] Korea, the military implications in Korea of [illegible] proposed troop withdrawal; [illegible] human rights and the economy; and South Korean [illegible] the internal affairs of Japan and the U.S. [illegible] included topics such as reunification [illegible] appraisal of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea's proposals for a league and [illegible]

South Korea and the U.S. An address to the conference by Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.) was the first by an American legislator to call for an [illegible] U.S. approach toward divided Korea. His speech was critical of the U.S. lack of concern for human rights in South Korea and of the arms buildup in the Park Chung Hee regime, and he also recognized the need to establish contact with North Korea. [illegible] in Washington [illegible] McGovern's speech a [illegible] of a changing attitude in many U.S. government [illegible]

[illegible] U.S. congressional representatives [illegible] appraisal [illegible] U.S. policy toward Korea. [illegible] American [illegible] who are still wedded [illegible] was [illegible] the current Park Chung Hee government [illegible] violations of human rights and stressed the need for the U.S. to [illegible] policy toward South Korea in order to encourage [illegible] a democratic form of government.

Japanese participation in the [illegible] was generally [illegible]. For many Japanese had visited both the [illegible] and southern part of Korea. The Japanese condemned the Park regime and spoke about the [illegible] of peace and Park [illegible] Kim Dae Jung and Korean [illegible] Agency [illegible] of Japan. One [illegible] the meaning in [illegible] of peace [illegible] the Korean problem. [illegible] the Korean people and their Asian neighbors [illegible] the danger of war [illegible]

[illegible] the conference was the [illegible] Korean [illegible] delegates. Yet many [illegible] Koreans [illegible] Rear Admiral [illegible], Brigadier General [illegible] Nai Chul, Former [illegible] Chang and Professor [illegible] Kang [illegible] invited and attended [illegible] The organizers of the conference asked Koreans to [illegible] papers, and there was [illegible] the final [illegible]. Generally, the Koreans who attended the conference felt that it [illegible] contribute in many ways toward supporting the democratic opposition in South Korea and toward lightening the isolation of the Korean people for reunification.

Finally the results of this inter-parliamentary conference will be seen in the shift in U.S. policy [illegible] Korea becomes more [illegible] in the months to come. It will be [illegible] in more [illegible] by the Japanese legislature when they return home. More important, changes in U.S. and Japanese policy toward Korea will encourage South Korean people, at home and abroad, to continue to [illegible] the Park dictatorship and restore democracy. These changes will help in many ways to bring about [illegible] is [illegible] for the reunification of Korea.

-30-

(Rep. Cambria is a writer on Korean affairs and a member of the Committee for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Policy.)

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GOOD NEWS

NEW YORK (INS)--Money can't buy everything. The Ate[illegible] of Pueblo in Denver, Colorado, gave up a $50,000 grant from the Adolph Coors Foundation rather than drop its support for striking workers at the brewery. - 30 -

(Thanks to People's World for this short.)

USING OSHA:
"IT'S GONNA START BUILDING"

[illegible] Hughes and Len Stanley
[illegible] LIBERATION News Service

[illegible] you open a bag of Fritos or a pack [illegible], think about Marvin Gaddy. Marvin [illegible] in Olin Corporation's Film Division for [illegible] making cellophane wrapping. He [illegible] well as he used to and still gets [illegible] in a while. He's watched the [illegible] men change after they came off that [illegible] Some got eaten up with tumors and [illegible] some, it got so bad they took their [illegible] Others were luckier and got out with [illegible] nerve problems to remind them of what [illegible]

[illegible] second floor is in the Chemical Building [illegible] Film Division near Brevard, North Caro- [illegible] the edge of the Pisgah National Forest. [illegible] Division produces viscose which is [illegible] solidified and dried to form cellophane. [illegible] vats are kept in constant rotation, [illegible] together 700-800 pounds of ripened [illegible] (raw wood pulp and 16 percent [illegible]) Marvin used to add carbon disulfide [illegible] the rotating vats, to quicken the process [illegible] down the raw wood pulp into a liquid [illegible] like mixture. Nobody ever told Marvin [illegible] fellow workers that the CS_2 could harm [illegible] they finally found out. Only then, it [illegible]

"[illegible] says Marvin. [illegible] there, work a few [illegible] they'd [illegible] get a big whiff [illegible] unusual, get head- [illegible] think they were getting the flu. After [illegible], the nightmares would start coming [illegible] and tell the company 'Dammit [illegible] something about this CS_2 stuff.' [illegible] the [illegible] out -- 'We don't [illegible] your job, then go [illegible] have a union back then. [illegible] Reese rummaging through [illegible] and filing all those grievances [illegible]"

James Reese is a maintenance man at the Olin [illegible] and chairman of the union safety committee [illegible] 1971 of the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU). Olin workers had to stand up and fight for more than 30 years before they got [illegible] in at Olin. The battle left a trail of [illegible] organizers, fired union sympathizers, and heart-breaking, one-vote Labor Board election defeats. Finally, in 1971, the union won a contract which included a safety committee of company and union representatives. For the past five years, the committee has investigated numerous toxic substances: asbestos, carbon disulfide, formaldehyde, tetrahydrofuran, flax dust, noise, radiation, methyl bromide.

"[illegible] had learned the OSHA standards even before [illegible] organized, till I almost had them [illegible]," recalls James Reese. "I was just kind [illegible] It represented a kind of challenge [illegible] I've seen some of the conditions up [illegible] been hurt on the job myself. I'm not sure what set me off. I think it's just the fact that I'm a kind of militant type of character and this way, for once, I had something that they had to listen to. I finally had a law to back me up.

Congress passed the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 in response to escalating on-the-job injury rates and intense pressure from national unions. The act created the OSHA Administration within the U.S. Labor Department, with the responsibility for inspecting the workplace for hazards and imposing penalties of up to $10,000 when unsafe conditions were uncovered. In addition, the act gave rights to affected workers to assist them in cleaning up their plants. These workers' rights are the most important aspect of the law, because unions and employees cannot depend on the chronically under-staffed and under-financed OSHA Administration to initiate enforcement. Workers can file a complaint requesting an unannounced inspection, accompany the OSHA inspector during his or her inspection, demand an investigation of potentially harmful substances, and challenge the amount of time given a company to clean up recognized hazards.

James Reese: "Back in September '72, I heard from people that the company was gonna be doing these noise tests, so I went up there with them to see what was going on. This guy got on me pretty hot. He tried to get rid of me, and we got into a regular cuss fight over it. He says, 'You get out of here, you got no business in here.' I says back, 'I represent all the people in this union as their safety man.' He kicked me out of there, but I filed a grievance on it.

"I got all fired up. I threatened to file charges with the federal government through OSHA on it. Well, that scared them, so they sent it up to the highest corporate levels. Pretty soon, a letter comes back from the higher-ups saying that we can watch any of their tests and also get all the records of what they find. And that's what I was doing, getting it all down on paper to show what their real attitude is toward safety and health -- in spite of those big awards they got plastered all over the cafeteria walls and their reputation as a safe company."

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) was set up by Congress in 1970 as the research arm for the OSHA Administration. At an employee's request, NIOSH inspectors will determine whether any toxic substance found in the workplace is causing harmful effects. Unfortunately, NIOSH does not have enforcement powers.

In July of 1973, a NIOSH industrial hygienist came to Olin's Pisgah Forest plant to investigate CS_2. The NIOSH team went to the second floor and observed the leaky gaskets and pipes, and the air vacuums that clogged every once in a while. They also tested to see how much carbon disulfide was in the air when the big vats were opened for scraping. The dials on the NIOSH equipment went up as high as they could -- 288 parts per million (ppm). The OSHA standard for carbon disulfide is 20 ppm.

According to Emil A. Paluch, a Polish research scientist: "From the toxicological point of view a concentration of about 300 ppm of carbon disulfide is

[illegible] which exceeds almost everybody's [illegible] in a comparatively short period of time [illegible] pathological changes within [illegible]"

[illegible], NIOSH sent down a physician [illegible] neurological [illegible] the second floor. He [illegible] complained about [illegible] and [illegible] pains, headaches, [illegible] He summed up his findings [illegible] "a number of bizarre [illegible] findings were [illegible]" Among [illegible]

[illegible] man worked [illegible] years in the [illegible] building [illegible] transfer. He has a [illegible] history of numbness, pains and [illegible] the right side of his face. A [illegible] for the company diagnosed [illegible] "a typical [illegible] neuralgia."

[illegible] man with 22 years exposure. He has been on leave from work for two years with [illegible] arthritis-like ailment.

[illegible] man with 16 years exposure had [illegible] disorder two years ago [illegible] with a three-day period of status [illegible] His doctor told him his seizure was [illegible] "swelled blood vessel in the temporal area." An extensive report by a neurological [illegible] hired by the company indicates no such finding to explain the onset of his epilepsy. He [illegible] depressed by his downgraded position [illegible] His neurological exam was normal.

[illegible]

[illegible] the tumors.

[illegible] His wife [illegible] back to [illegible] He'd [illegible] what he's [illegible] by the time clock [illegible] punch out."

At the end of April 1974 NIOSH finally released its health hazard evaluation report for the [illegible] The evidence showed that acute exposures to [illegible] disulfide had been occurring episodically and these exposures provoked the symptoms in the [illegible] workers. However, the report stated "there [illegible] appear to be sufficient medical evidence at this time to warrant a conclusion that chronic [illegible] occurring in a sufficient degree to [illegible] illness. Without question, several atypical [illegible] illnesses were encountered during the study. Time may eventually resolve these diagnostic problems." The report concluded: "It is difficult to postulate that such diverse and asymmetric neurological problems are due to common exposure to toxic substances or due to some unusual personal susceptibility. Local problems of this type are probably related to chance distribution."

Marvin Gaudy: "That's all wrong. We can definitely show you why at least 12 out of these 24 people have had all these weird problems. They all worked with the CS. You see, it's really a nerve gas, at least that's what they used it for [illegible] in the war. The stuff goes about working on the weakest nerves that you got. Now, my nerves and [illegible] are different. He can't walk [illegible] around the way he used to; I can't see [illegible]."

After the NIOSH study was released, some small changes occurred around the Olin plant. At least there were some written records showing what the carbon disulfide had done. The company had to post the report in the plant and some people started reading it and getting their own ideas. Workers started calling James Reese after hours and telling him about health and safety problems in their particular departments -- fumes, chemicals, machines without guards, trucks without brakes, etc.

Some of the chemical mixers came to James one day with a label that they'd taken off a bag. They said they'd just started using this dusty stuff called Cyclo-Fil, but the labels on the bag had them worried: *"Caution -- Contains Asbestos Fibers -- Avoid Breathing Dust -- Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm."* When called by James, the company safety man said there was no asbestos in the plant -- "that stuff is called Cyclo-Fil." James persisted and Olin agreed to send the material off to be tested by an impartial party. Two months later the report finally came back from the Georgia Tech research scientists. The next day they ordered that all Cyclo-Fil be taken out of the plant, and fired the purchasing agent who had ordered the material.

James Reese: "People have been turning up things, all these untested chemicals, like this kepone thing in Virginia. They had to even bury the plant and the St. James River got ruined. I think it's coming to the stage where industry is going to have to first prove its point. It's not gonna work the way it's been working. Cause people, when they start to see what's really happening, then they'll take things into their own hands and start closing these places down.

"The more pressure that's put on them, the more publicity that can get generated, you start to get results from pushing on 'em, from finding out stuff about kepone and vinyl chloride and asbestos. It's gonna start building, and people aren't gonna stand for it no more..."

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(This article originally appeared in *Southern Exposure*, and was reprinted in *Science for the People*. It was shortened slightly by LNS for the sake of compactness. The full version can be obtained from *Southern Exposure* at the Institute for Southern Studies, P.O. Box 230, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.)

[illegible] PROTESTS PLANNED ON ANNIVERSARY OF RIGHT-WING COUP IN THAILAND

[illegible] protests [illegible] of Thailand are [illegible] anniversary of the [illegible] of October 6, 1976

[illegible] Japan, [illegible] are holding [illegible] protest the [illegible] and to support the [illegible] struggle in Thailand

[illegible] military [illegible] student demonstrators [illegible] hung or burned [illegible] the week [illegible] up 8,000 people [illegible] "danger to society," including [illegible] workers, union leaders, [illegible] were banned and free [illegible]

[illegible] the government has escalated [illegible] against the People's Liberation [illegible] large parts of [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] prisoners to [illegible] the ongoing military trials [illegible] The 18 were [illegible] the day of the bloody coup last [illegible] charges, some [illegible] a death sentence under [illegible]

The protests in the [illegible] in Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington D.C., [illegible] New York, and in Florida, will also de[illegible] [illegible] U.S. government aid to the Thai [illegible] since the 1960s, the U.S. has poured [illegible] of millions of dollars in economic and military aid, and CIA training and assistance to [illegible] Thai regime has [illegible] U.S. interests [illegible]

* * *

The New York City [illegible], which will include [illegible] of a [illegible] Thai women textile [illegible] strike will be held at the Washington [illegible] 30 pm For more [illegible] Democratic Thais [illegible] PO Box 305 Village Station, New [illegible] New York 10014 [illegible] Los Angeles, PO Box 808 [illegible] Angeles, California 90017

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SAN FRANCISCO DA DROPS CHARGES AGAINST THREE IRANIAN STUDENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (INS) -- Charges were dropped against three members of the Iranian Student Association (ISA) here September 12. The [illegible] were arrested on July 21 during a demonstration outside the Iranian consulate and charged with [illegible] a sidewalk and interfering with the police

[illegible] of the ISA members pleaded guilty to lesser charges of jaywalking and were fined $25 each, but ISA members called the outcome a victory. "They backed down," one ISA member said. "The same DA who initiated [illegible] about pushing the case all the way through [illegible] in and said he wanted to drop the charges."

The ISA member attributed the outcome to the mobilization of support for the defendants, who became known as the "ISA three." He said 3,000 leaflets were distributed, 2,000 people in the Bay area signed petitions of support, and telegrams of support came in from ISA chapters throughout the U.S.

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(Thanks to Gene Zbikowski for this story.)

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(See photos)

2000 PROTESTERS SAY THAT SPIRIT OF KENT AND JACKSON STATE CANNOT BE BURIED

KENT, Ohio (INS)--Protesting students are proclaiming that their memory of the May 1970 shootings of students at Kent and Jackson State universities cannot be buried.

Tension has been building on the Kent, Ohio campus since last spring, when Kent State trustees announced plans to construct a $6 million gymnasium complex on the hill-top where four students were shot and killed 7 years ago by Ohio National Guardsmen during an anti-war protest.

During the summer, police arrested hundreds of students as they held numerous protests. Recently a grand jury empaneled 25 students in the investigation of violations of a court injunction that barred demonstrations on the hill-top where the students were shot.

The fall semester opened as over 2,000 angry students from several dozen campuses rallied at Kent on September 25 behind a huge banner reading "Long live the spirit of Kent and Jackson State."

"They're trying to take away our history," remarked one student, "and we won't let them do it." The protesters want a memorial to the slain students built on the hill-top where construction of the gymnasium is beginning.

During a march around the campus, the protesters stopped at four campus buildings and stenciled on each with red paint the name of one of the four students killed in 1970. They demanded that four buildings be officially named after the slain students Allison Krause, Sandra Scheuer, Jeffrey Miller and William Schroeder.

Later, tension mounted as they approached the hill-top where the slayings occurred. Wearing bandanas over their faces to hide their identity from a police official with a video camera, over 500 protesters ripped and trampled down a fence surrounding the construction site, as over a thousand watched.

On top of a bulldozer that had already begun to make the hill-top into a mud-filled crater, a speaker read a resolution they had passed. "Be it resolved: We are determined to fight for justice for the martyrs of Kent and Jackson State. We will carry on the spirit of Kent and Jackson State, the resistance to the rich and their rule."

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[illegible] PROTESTS AGAINST APARTHEID AND BAKKE CASE

[illegible] INS [illegible] the summer [illegible]

[illegible] Apartheid (CUAA) [illegible] asking 16 [illegible] 29 at Laney College [illegible] The summer was also marked by two [illegible] the University [illegible] to divest [illegible] companies that do business [illegible] On September 16, the board [illegible] to 6 vote.

[illegible] were held in [illegible] organized to oppose the "Bakke [illegible]" [illegible] strike down the affirmative [illegible] program at the UC-Davis medical school [illegible] in pressuring [illegible] and linking the Bakke and South [illegible] together.

[illegible] statewide actions [illegible] campuses [illegible] already planned at Stanford [illegible] Santa Cruz, Davis, Berkeley [illegible] and Santa Barbara. At a number [illegible] such as UCLA, UC-Riverside and [illegible] groups are now forming.

[illegible] a few weeks of organizing went into the [illegible] spring--in which 401 people were arrested at Santa Cruz, another 294 at Stanford, [illegible]9 at [illegible] and 56 at Berkeley. With months to build and last year's experience as a foundation, activists are confident that this will not be a quiet year [illegible] campuses.

- 30 -

Thanks to [illegible] Hanes [illegible]--an activist in CUAA--[illegible]

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([illegible] graphic [illegible] text packet)

UNIONS JOIN CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID

NEW YORK (Liberation News INS)--Two major American labor unions have voted to withdraw funds held in banks granting loans to South Africa.

The [illegible] of the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers of America (UE) recently [illegible] an executive decision to withdraw a [illegible] of approximately $4 million from Chase Manhattan Bank. And the United Automobile Workers (UAW) executive board added its endorsement to the campaign to end bank loans to South Africa, expressing its intention to withdraw UAW [illegible] from all banks engaged in such loans.

[illegible] suffering from a severe balance of payments deficit, South Africa's white supremacist government has been leaning heavily on foreign banks [illegible] as a source of capital. In July of this year the American Committee on Africa in New York coordinated formation of a special Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa. At that time the Furriers Joint Council of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters announced the withdrawal of some $1 million from Manufacturers Hanover [illegible], to protest over its South African credits.

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TRIALS BEGIN FOR BERKELEY ANTI-APARTHEID PROTESTERS

by Gene Zbikowski

BERKELEY, Ca. (LNS)--Trials began here in mid-September for the first ten of 58 persons charged with trespass in the June 2 occupation of Sproul Hall on the University of California (UC) - Berkeley campus. The 58 are all members of Campuses United against Apartheid (CUAA), which sponsored the Sproul Hall action to protest the University's investments in South Africa.

The ten defendants were supported by a march through Berkeley ending in a rally at a park near the courtroom. About 25 people marched, and about 50 participated in the rally. Speakers at the rally decried UC-Berkeley investments in companies doing business with South Africa; the University's allegedly weak defense of affirmative admissions in the Bakke "reverse discrimination" case, and demanded that charges against the 58 be dropped.

One speaker said U.S. investments in South Africa have increased to $1.6 billion. "Obviously the corporations are going in to get what they can in the last few minutes (before black majority rule)," he said. He also condemned the Bank of America, the largest bank in California, for involvement in South Africa.

The Bank of America is involved in a consortium called the European-American Banking Corporation, which in turn is connected to the European Banking and Investment Corporation. Barclay's Bank of South Africa is a member of the latter, and "this is how money is pumped into South Africa," the speaker explained.

A second speaker said there is a "direct tie-in between the Bakke decision and South Africa." He compared poor educational opportunities for blacks in the U.S. and South Africa, saying in both places this was used to suppress black people.

"These affirmative action programs are needed, and we not only need to keep them, but to expand them," he said.

A speaker from the Iranian Student Association (ISA), a member organization of CUAA, said "we are here to show our support for the African people in their just struggle against the racist regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe. The people, black and white, all who are being oppressed, should fight together."

Speakers at the rally asked to remain anonymous because many are members of the Sproul Hall 58, and they feared press reports of their speeches might be used against them in court.

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FOLKS--YOUR OCTOBER BILLSSHOULD BE ARRIVING ANY DAY
PLEASE PAY THEM PROMPTLY. Thanks, LNS

[illegible] POWER TURNS THE LIGHT ON "SUBVERSIVES"

[illegible] -- Now that nuclear power [illegible] have made power com- [illegible] a growing protest movement, [illegible] apparently decided they need [illegible] of their customers [illegible] by reading electric meters. [illegible] new business on the side--

[illegible] according to information re- [illegible] and cited by the [illegible] "The Georgia Power Company has [illegible] elaborate plainclothes operation [illegible] individuals the company considers [illegible]"

[illegible] squad was organized in 1973, [illegible] in response to the formation of the [illegible] Project, an anti-utility group that [illegible] energy crisis conference in Atlanta. [illegible] later, Georgia Power's spy detail [illegible] investigators and an annual budget of [illegible] $50,000. The agents are veterans of [illegible] snooping operations such as the Georgia [illegible] Investigation, army intelligence and the [illegible] Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco [illegible] Firearms. And Georgia Power is doing its [illegible] to show that private industry can take care [illegible] agents just as well as government.

[illegible] investigator receives a company car [illegible], a pistol, a shotgun, a radio and a [illegible]. The company also provides an arsenal of [illegible] equipment, including a nighttime photo- [illegible] telescope, fingerprint kits, drug [illegible] apparatus and videotape equipment. [illegible] mechanisms installed in their cars allow [illegible] company spies to throw a switch and change the [illegible] of their headlights, so that people [illegible] following won't realize they are being [illegible].

Georgia Power isn't the only utility company with a private spy agency. According to [illegible], Georgia Power is hooked [illegible] that also [illegible] John Rees. Rees has been connected with spying on the anti-nuclear Clamshell Alliance, and has ties with the right-wing newsletter Information Digest, and with reactionary Congressmember Larry McDonald of Georgia, a John Birch Society member. McDonald is currently under investigation for maintaining a huge stockpile of weapons in his [illegible] "for use in the event of a communist [illegible]," he explains. On several [illegible], McDonald has entered information about the Georgia Power Project into the Congressional Record. -30-

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FLUSH FOR NUCLEAR FALLOUT

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Designers of an experimental [illegible] reactor at the University of Florida have [illegible] with a feature that demonstrates their [illegible] for water conservation. A warning notice [illegible] the bathroom reads, "Please don't flush [illegible] while reactor is running." Apparently, flushing the toilet causes low water pressure in a [illegible] system in the small reactor, which could [illegible] overheat and damage itself.. -30-

ABORTION RIGHTS UNDER ATTACK IN NEW ZEALAND

NEW YORK (LNS) -- While the U.S. Congress is hammering out a final version of a bill to restrict Medicaid abortions for poor women, abortion rights are coming under attack in other areas of the world as well. In New Zealand, for example, the government has launched the most serious attack on women's right to abortion so far, with the introduction of a Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion Bill.

Under this Bill the only women who will be able to get abortions in New Zealand will be those who can prove to the proposed Committees that if they don't have the abortion they will suffer *serious* danger to their physical or mental health, or that there will be *substantial* risk that the child, if born, would be so physically or mentally abnormal as to be *seriously* handicapped.

The only other allowable grounds for abortion will be when a pregnancy is the result of incest, or if the "woman or girl is severely abnormal."

Both rape and special or economic circumstance are specifically rejected as grounds for abortion

It is poor women who will suffer the most under the new bill, according to Whetu Trikatene-Sullivan, a member of Parliament representing Southern Maori. "For the rich, the whole system can be side-stepped with a trip to Australia, as everyone knows."

Sullivan denounced the Bill as one that "violates the rights of women ... and ignores the reality that abortion is a fact of life practiced in all cultures and civilizations from time immemorial."

"Freedom from unwanted reproduction is the very essence of women's equality," she declared, "and it is fundamental to a woman's ability to equally participate in society. New Zealand women must have the right to choose."

-30-

(Thanks to the Alternative News Service in Australia for this information.)

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GENERAL STRIKE IN COLOMBIA

SAN FRANCISCO (Internews/LNS) -- Colombian government troops killed at least 20 people, injured hundreds and detained up to 4,000 involved in anti-government rioting during a general strike September 14 called by the country's four major labor federations to force the government to accede to wage increases. It was the biggest eruption of social conflict in Columbia for 25 years.

Key labor leaders representing unions of the left and right warned that they would call another general strike if the government did not meet their demands -- which have been escalated since the September 14 action. The unions now want the rehiring of all workers fired for strike activities before and during the general strike, liberty for arrested union leaders, a general wage increase, and price freezes on popular consumer items

-30-

GERMAN ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTEST DRAWS 60,000

NEW YORK (LNS)--Two months after a massive demonstration temporarily transformed the French village of Malville into the capital of the European anti-nuclear movement, protesters from all over western Europe descended on another proposed nuclear site on September 24. This time it was in Kalkar, West Germany, a small town barely ten miles from the German border with The Netherlands.

An estimated 60,000 demonstrators jammed roads and trains leading to Kalkar. And they were met with the largest army of police ever deployed against an anti-nuclear demonstration.

"At Malville there was the first person's death in the anti-nuclear struggle," wrote a reporter for the French leftist daily *Liberation*. "At Kalkar, there was the most thorough police stop and search seen in Europe."

As has become common practice with demonstrations of this sort in West Germany, the press did its part to try to discourage demonstrators from making the trip, painting those who would as "terrorists" or "misled citizens." But that was not enough. On the eve of the demonstration authorities announced a mobilization of police without precedent--even for Germany, where demonstrators have been accustomed to such shows of force. More than [illegible],000 were stationed in the vicinity of the site; [illegible],000 inside the power plant grounds and [illegible],000 on reserve at Duesseldorf.

Backing up these "front line" forces, police were mobilized throughout Germany and on the borders to stop and search all passengers headed for Kalkar. Roads leading to Kalkar were patrolled by squads of well-armed police who routinely stopped all cars, searching trunks and passengers and confiscating helmets and anything else that could be construed as defensive or offensive weapons.

"Each of the demonstrators who finally arrived Saturday must have submitted to at least four police searches," wrote reporters for *Liberation* who participated in the demonstration.

"One trainload of demonstrators arriving from Bonn was suddenly stopped in the countryside several miles outside of Kalkar. Eight helicopters landed and parachute units encircled the convoy, equipped with machine guns. Each passenger was searched twice; everything confiscated including banners. To get to Kalkar, the demonstrators had to walk five miles on foot."

Others, less fortunate, were forced to abandon their cars, and trek 15 miles to the site of the demonstration.

Due to the police blockades, many demonstrators were late to the demonstration, which started behind schedule. Disobeying police orders, the marchers chose to march to the reactor site, but unlike Malville and Brokdorf, they did not try to occupy it.

The September 24 demonstration was not the first at Kalkar. Three years ago over 10,000 protested plans to construct an experimental mini-breeder reactor there. But the anti-nuclear movement has grown since then, as has the government's commitment to developing nuclear power. This past July, Germany and France signed a treaty of cooperation on fast breeder reactors. Their first project was the Super Phoenix at Malville, which became the target of increased cooperation between anti-nuclear activists in the two countries.

For both the governments and the movement, Kalkar represents Chapter Two in what promises to be a long chronicle.

-30-

(Thanks to *Liberation* for this information.)

****

TEAMSTERS ORGANIZE--cont. from page 1

fined him $10,000. But since then, three of seven executive board positions in that local have been held by TDU members.

TDU members insist they will not be terrorized out of activity, despite harassment from the union leadership. They note that the young organization "has experienced the largest growth of any organization--2,000 in 12 months," according to Ken Paff.

And they cite concrete gains like the tight organization the group has built in the Pepsi Cola bottling factory in Pittsburgh. There, where shop stewards are all TDU members, workers say that 8 months ago they got the best contract ever. It provides for the right to close down over safety, the right to refuse overtime after 10 p.m., and a better wage package.

"Obviously, we're not at the point where we can displace the International," Paff said.

Some observers speculate that TDU members stand a good chance of winning two of the largest local elections, which are in Detriot--Fitzsimmons territory. But TDU members say their organization doesn't depend only on its leaders. They'll continue to build their 'machine' from the shop floor on up.

-30-

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ISRAELI MILITARY INTERVENTION--cont. from page 4

that it had secured a cease-fire agreement that required a PLO pull-out from the south. According to all reports, however, the PLO positions are still in place and it is unlikely that the PLO was a party to an Israeli "agreement."

Zuhdi Terazi, the PLO Permanent Observer at the United Nations, described to LNS the current situation: "Once Israel pulled out and stopped firing, there was no necessity to answer their aggression. This is how it stands now. They provoked it. The moment they stopped, we stopped."

Lebanese government officials praised the halt in the fighting as a sign that the Chtaura agreement, which calls for a reconstituted force of Lebanese regular troops to be sent to the south, could now begin to be implemented. The PLO was a party to that July agreement for resolving the tensions in the south, and has since reiterated its commitment to it.

Given Israel's intentions and its latest show of force, however, a full resolution to the conflict is unlikely before any settlement to the overall Middle East conflict, which must include the Palestinian right to self-determination. -30-

end of copy
graphics follow

JOIN THE STAFF
AT
LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

GRAPHICS

Includes general photographic and darkroom work, copy camera, stripping, and platemaking; selecting graphics and working with contributing artists; collective responsibilities Some experience is necessary, but we're willing to do some training.

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Learn to operate, maintain and repair Chief 15 offset press. Mechanical inclination essential but experience with a press not necessary. Printer will alternate printing with editorial or graphics work.

Liberation News service is a ten year old, independent leftist news service. Our staff of three men and seven women work collectively to produce weekly packets of news and graphics, and a monthly graphics service. Our subcribers include several hundred newspapers, radio stations and organizations throughout the U.S. and abroad. It's full time work for subsistence pay but there is a high level of responsibility and political involvement.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE OR CALL LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE
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THE SIAMESE SMILES NOW SHOW DRIED BLOOD*

For many passing days, the situation has become graver.
Men in uniforms, holding the banner of nationalism, butchered us.
Many of our friends were dragged away, and hanged.
Many of our younger sisters and brothers were burnt alive.
Many of our elder brothers have been jailed and tortured.
Many of our elder sisters have been carried around town and publicly humiliated.
Friends .....
In front of the TV cameras,
Behind the Emerald Buddha, the Golden Kingdom looks pleasant.
But on the field, the soldiers shoot as they please.
And in our courts, we do not have lawyers.
Friends
Those books which honor peasants and workers,
They are ordered to be burnt.
Friends
They are chasing us, like wolves chasing deers.
They see us as footballs, to be bounced around.
We can't stay in our homes.

We have departed with hope.
We have sown seeds on the ground.
We have left our home with determination.
Our new seeds will surely grow.
The new seeds will not be lost.

Friends .....
We ponder the reeds that follow the stream, to save themselves.
But we will not bow along the blood trails, when being chased.
And today we know the presence of our friends everywhere.
We have friends everywhere
We are not separated by countries.

Although Chao Praya River seems calm on the surface,
Underneath, tides are shifting violently,
More and more violently, more and more like the second Vietnam, or the third,
But we are not discouraged.

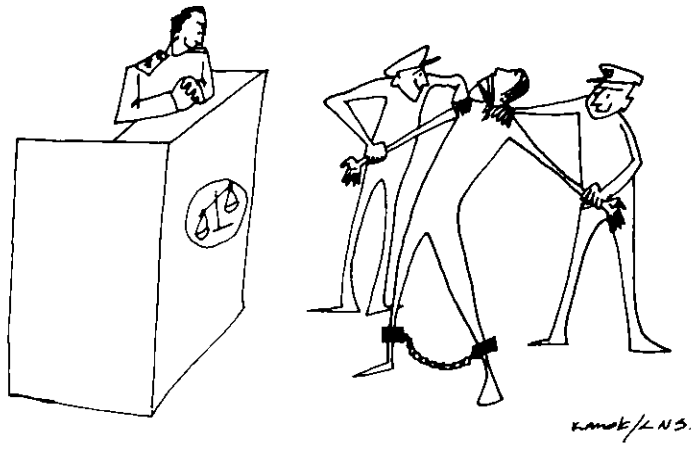
Friends .....
We do not like it, but we have no other choice.
If what we have to choose is true as the sunlight at dawn.
When the Siamese smiles show dried blood,
What else can we do ?

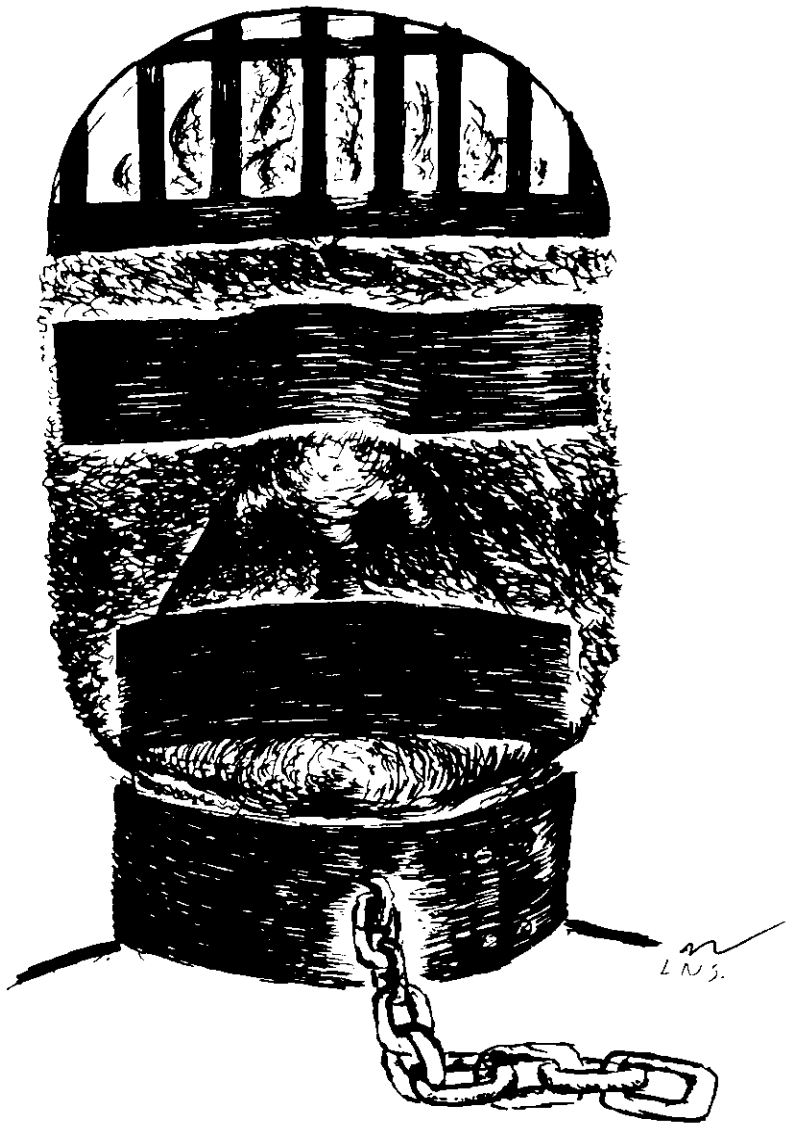
Friends .....
We have chosen !
We will stand with the truth.
Yes, we will stand with the truth,
Like the sunlight as dawn.....

Anonymous.
undated.
place of composition: unkown.

* Thailand was once known as Siam.

YOU ARE FREE TO SPEAK





FEATURE PAGE OF GRAPHICS ON THAILAND ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE RIGHT-WING COUP

[illegible] "[illegible] free to speak"

[illegible] current Thai [illegible] 18 student and [illegible] during the [illegible] October 6, 1976

[illegible]
[illegible] PAGE 9, this packet (#881)

TOP LEFT: A poem written by one of the thousands of Thai students who have gone to the countryside, to join the Communist Party of Thailand's People Armed Forces, after the right-wing coup on October 6, 1976.

CREDIT: Union of Democratic Thais/LNS

COULD GO WITH STORY on page 9, this packet (#881)

MIDDLE RIGHT: "Human rights in Thailand"

[illegible] Ma[illegible] LNS
[illegible] PAGE [illegible], this packet (#881).

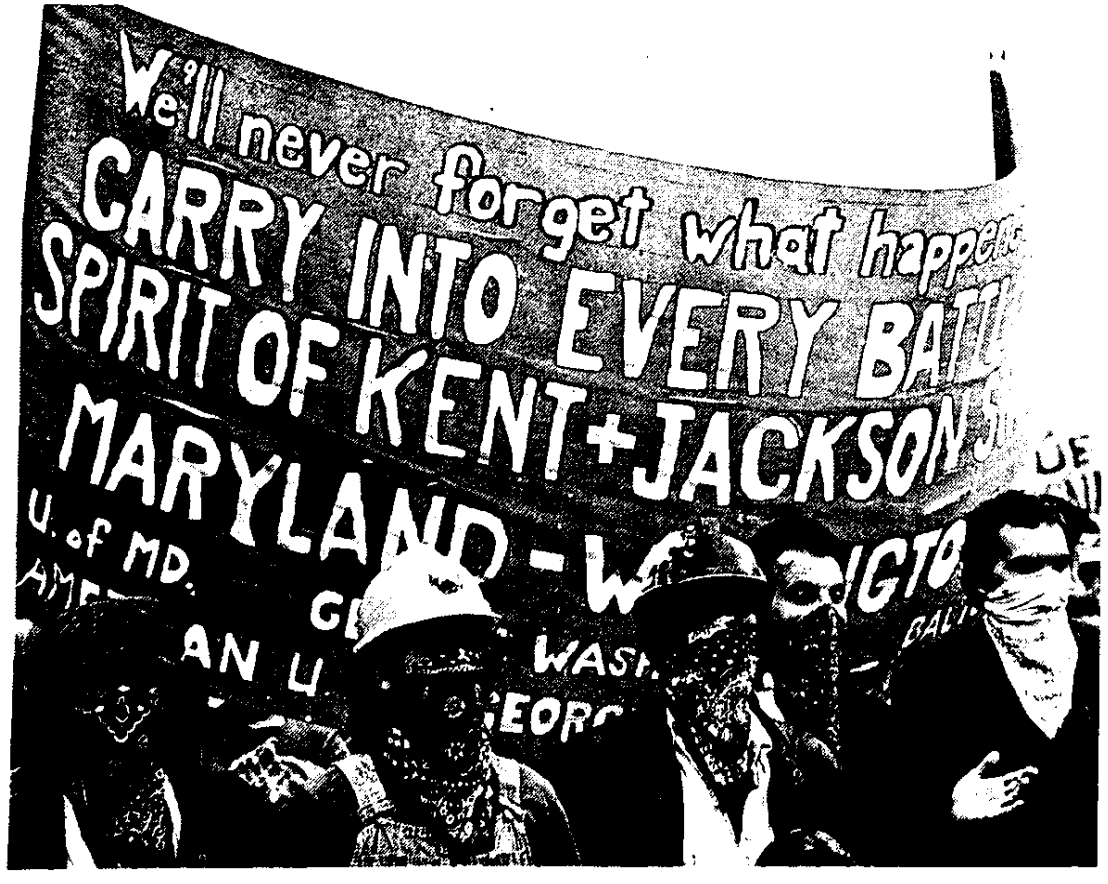
BOTTOM RIGHT: "[illegible] is Sam and his [illegible]"

[illegible] Kanok/ LNS
[illegible] BE USED WITH THE STORY PAGE [illegible] packet #881)

BOTTOM LEFT: Thai graphic, could go with poem above.

CREDIT: Kanok/ LNS
COULD BE USED WITH THE STORY ON PAGE (#881) or POEM ABOVE.

YOU KNOW?


We'll never forget what happen
CARRY INTO EVERY BATT
SPIRIT OF KENT + JACKSON
MARYLAND - W
U. of MD.

Long live the spirit of
Kent and Jackson State!

FEATURE PAGE OF PHOTOS FROM KENT, OHIO ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1977

Over 2000 people demanded that Kent State University officials drop plans to build a gymnasium on the site where four students were shot by National Guard troops during an anti-war demonstration May 4, 1970 They demanded that a memorial to the slain students be built on the site

SEE STORY PAGE 9 , this packet (#881
CREDIT MUST BE GIVEN TO LIBERATION News Service

TOP RIGHT. Demonstrator at Kent, Ohio, September 24, 1977, protesting plans by Kent State University administration to build a gym on the site where four students were slain by National Guardsmen in 1970

SEE STORY PAGE 9 ,this packet (#881)

CREDIT MUST BE GIVEN TO: LIBERATION News Service

TOP LEFT. Protesters tear down fence surrounding site of planned gymnasium at Kent State University, September 24, 1977 Demonstrators demanded that a memorial to four students slain by National Guardsmen during a 1970 anti-war demonstration be built on the site instead

SEE STORY PAGE 9 , this packet (#881)

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BOTTOM RIGHT. Demonstrators at Kent, Ohio September 24, 1977, protesting plans by Kent State University administration to build a gym on the site where four students were killed by National Guardsmen during a 1970 anti-war demonstration.

SEE STORY PAGE 9 , this packet (#881)

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BOTTOM LEFT. Demonstrators at Kent, Ohio September 24, 1977. They came to protest Kent State University administration plans to build a gym on the site where four students were killed by National Guardsmen in 1970, during an anti-war demonstration.

The September 24 demonstration drew student activists from the Washington D C and New York areas, and from over a dozen other college campuses.

SEE STORY PAGE 9 this packet (#881)

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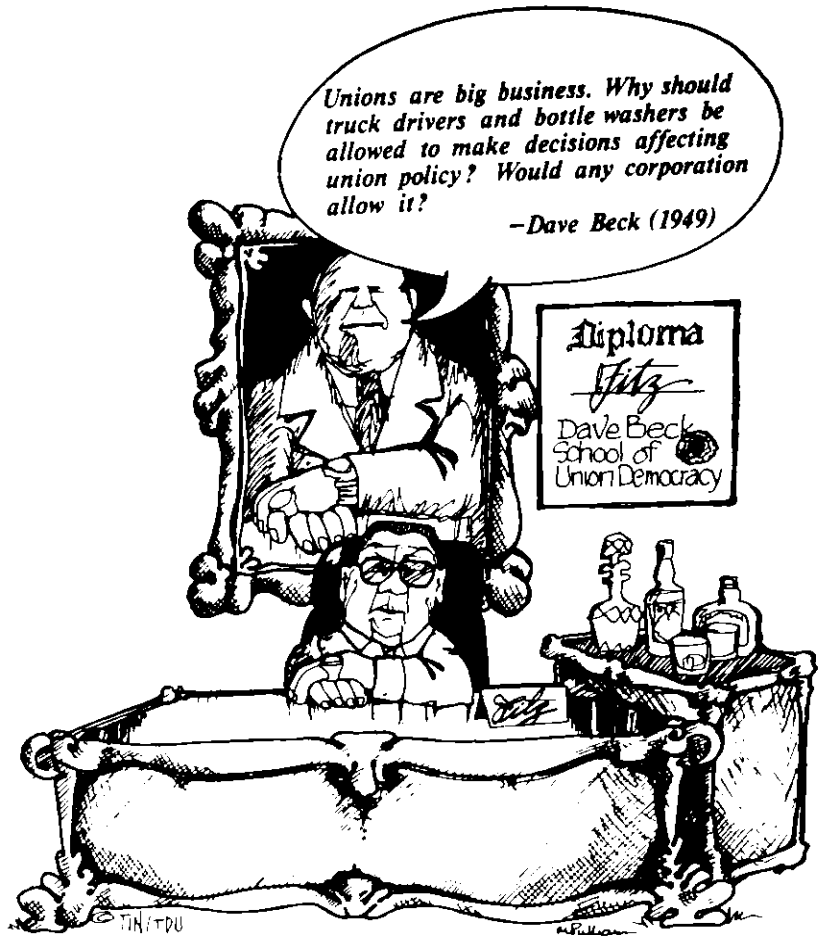
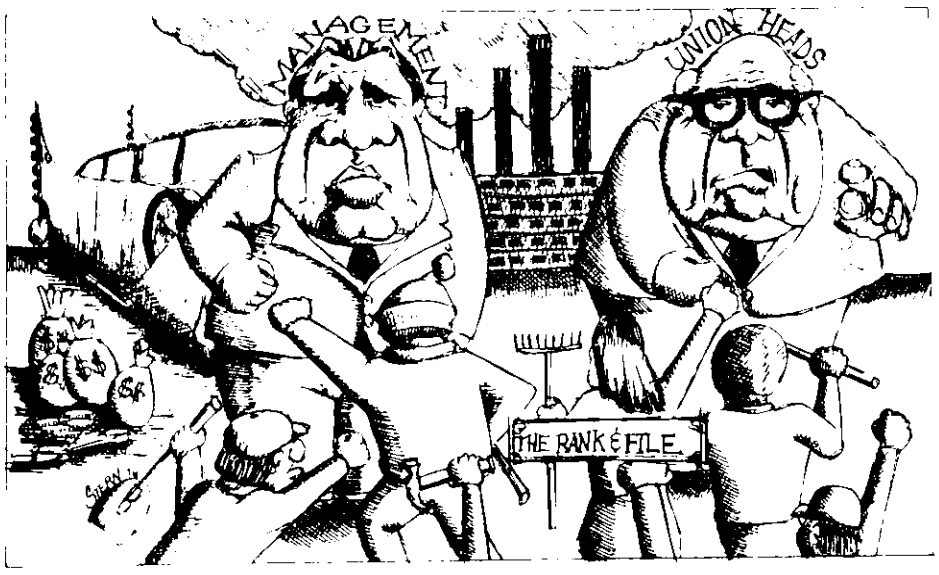
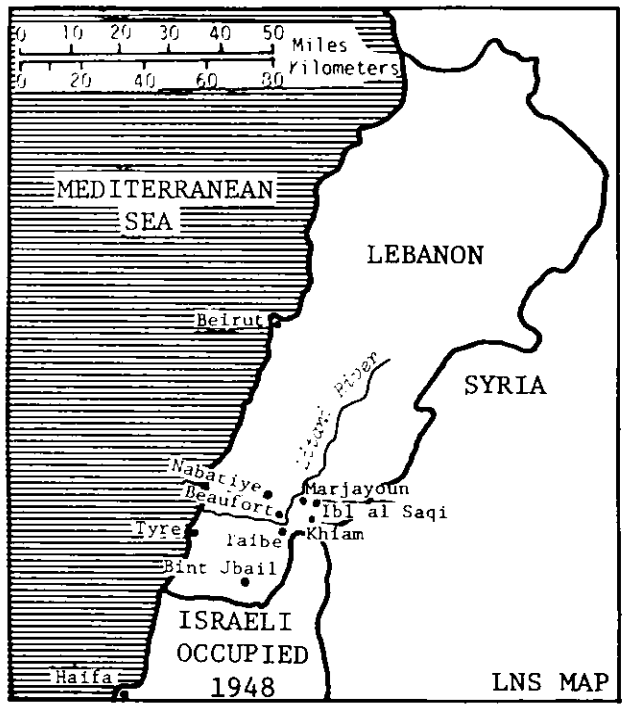

Unions are big business. Why should truck drivers and bottle washers be allowed to make decisions affecting union policy? Would any corporation allow it?
–Dave Beck (1949)
Diploma
Dave Beck School of Union Democracy


MANAGEMENT
UNION HEADS
THE RANK & FILE


0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 20 40 60 80 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LEBANON
SYRIA
Beirut
Litani River
Nabatiye
Beaufort
Marjayoun
Ibl al Saqi
Tyre
Taibe
Khiam
Bint Jbail
ISRAELI OCCUPIED 1948
Haifa
LNS MAP

AMERICA, LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO RUN A TIGHTER SHIP
88 NAMES of MILITARY TORTURERS
RAMSEY CLARK CONFIRMS TORTURE CHAMBERS

TOP RIGHT: Rank and File Teamster graphic.

Dave Beck, pictured in the graphic, was one of two former presidents of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters who was sent to prison for illegal activities related to the union.

CREDIT: Teamster Information Network/LNS

COULD GO WITH STORY on Page 1, this packet (#881).

TOP LEFT: Palestinians in Lebanon give "V" -- symbol of victory used by the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

May, 1977

CREDIT MUST BE GIVEN TO:
LIBERATION News Service

COULD BE USED WITH STORY ON PAGE 4, this packet (#881).

MIDDLE RIGHT:
Map of Lebanon

CREDIT: LNS

SEE STORY PAGE [illegible], this packet (#881).

MIDDLE LEFT: Union Rank and File graphic.

CREDIT: Stern/LNS

COULD GO WITH STORY on Page 1, this packet (#881).

CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Demonstration Sept. 22, 1977 in front of the Philippines Consulate in New York City. Similar demonstrations were held in four other U.S. cities to protest the fifth anniversary of martial law declared by President Ferdinand Marcos September 22, 1972. Marcos was found guilty of crimes against the people, including kidnapping and torture of political prisoners, in people's [illegible] with the anniversary.

BOTTOM LEFT: "Radioactive Flush"

CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 11, this packet (#881).

 end of graphics.